

SUMMARY

HA-1567 JONES-WELCH-DOYLE HOUSE

Land records, wills, tax assessments, early maps, etc. are supportive to the structural analysis, all of which is indicative of the probability that this log structure is a survivor of the 1840's, if not before. The building has a dualistic significance being important not only for its long history as an important component in an early roadscape, but also for its historic architectural qualities.

The site of the house is less than ten yards north of the Jarrettsville Road within walking distance west of the National Register property of St. Ignatius Church near Hickory. Continuously since the early 19th century, the property descriptions of the parcel refer to it as "on the main road" (1835), "on the main road which runs from Hickory Tavern to Cooptown" (1849), "on the road from the Roman Catholic Church to Coopstown" (1855) and "on the road leading from St. Ignatius to Forrest Hill" (1961). That this log dwelling has had an orientation to a main thoroughfare and, that it has been part of one of the county's older roadscape for nearly a century and a half is obvious.

This fact is apparent not only from archival material but from the very fabric of the structure. It is in fact the design and construction of the building that gives it its chief significance. Three major types of American wood building can be seen in this single structure. Its plan provided for the common one-down / one-up room arrangement in the main block with an unusual lean-to kitchen in the rear. The kitchen shows signs of having been original and is at least early in construction having been framed up with undressed tree-posts and hewn plates, joists and rafters. Riven laths were used in finishing the interior.

Later in the century the building was increased in size by a frame addition that may be viewed as transitional insofar as it has a heavy post-and-beam box frame which incorporates the continuous 2" X 4" studding of balloon framing.

INVENTORY FORM FOR STATE HISTORIC SITES SURVEY

1 NAME

HISTORIC

AND/OR COMMON

Jones-Welch-Doyle House

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

316 E. Jarrettsville Road

CITY, TOWN

Forrest Hill

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

Third

STATE

Maryland

COUNTY

Harford

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**

☒ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC
☒ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH
PUBLIC ACQUISITION
☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED
☒ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS
ACCESSIBLE
☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE ☐ MUSEUM
☐ COMMERCIAL ☐ PARK
☐ EDUCATIONAL ☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ ENTERTAINMENT ☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ GOVERNMENT ☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ INDUSTRIAL ☒ TRANSPORTATION
☐ MILITARY ☐ OTHER: Abandoned

4 OWNER OF PROPERTY

NAME

Warren Wolbert

Telephone #: 838-2892

STREET & NUMBER

2309 Warfield Drive

CITY, TOWN

Forrest Hill

VICINITY OF

STATE, zip code

MD 21050

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Harford County Courthouse

Liber #: 1116

Folio #: 829

STREET & NUMBER

40 South Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Bel Air

STATE

MD 21014

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

nk-1557

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☒ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The site of this house is less than ten yards north of the Jarrettsville Road within walking distance west of St. Ignatius Church near Hickory. Continuously since the early 19th century, the property descriptions of this parcel refer to it as "on the main road," "on the main road which runs from Hickory Tavern to Coopstown," "on the road from the Roman Catholic Church to Coopstown" (1855), and "on the road leading from St. Ignatius to Forrest Hill" (1961).^{*} That this log dwelling has had an orientation to a main thoroughfare and, that it has been part of one of the county's older roadscapes for nearly a century and a half is obvious. This fact is apparent not only from archival material but the very fabric of the building itself. Fifteen foot wide logs, hewn framing timbers, riven laths and post-in-ground construction are not modern but pre-machine characteristics. It is genuinely regrettable that such a venerable and informative document has failed to survive.

When this house was recorded, it was in ruins having stood vacant for several years following a serious fire in the central portion. It was studied just prior to, and during, its final demolition when the site was cleared on May 1980.

Architectural Description

Exterior:

Aluminum siding obscures the fact that this house has at least two, if not three stages in an evolution that resulted in an L-plan. In its final form, the building is a two-story gable-end structure, five bays wide, two deep, with a single story shed-roofed kitchen wing. The main facade faces south and the kitchen wing extends to the north.

Each section of the building is marked by its own chimney. The oldest portion is identified by the interior end-chimney in the west end. Its cap is larger than the others and served a fireplace chimney. The newest section on the east end and an older, but added, stove stack stands on the outside of the west wall of the kitchen.

The main facade is characterized by its double entrance (window/door/window/door/window) and its porch. The windows of this facade are not the common 6/6 sash in the rest of the building but are instead the more fashionable and perhaps more expensive, 2/2 sash.

The porch is three bays wide covering all but the outer bays of the first story. It is shed roofed and supported by three turned columns. The ceiling is made of tongue-and-groove and painted sky-blue.

Interior: (See plan.)

Section A:

This portion of the building is the main block of the original structure

* See attached copy of chain of title.

(Continued)

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

NA-1567

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION		
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)		
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION				

SPECIFIC DATES

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Land records, wills, tax assessments, early maps, etc. are supportive to the structural analysis, all of which is indicative of the probability that this log structure is a survivor of the 1840's, if not before. The building has a dualistic significance being important not only for its long history as an important component in an early roadscape, but also for its historic architectural qualities.

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Later in the century the building was increased in size by a frame addition that may be viewed as transitional insofar as it has a heavy post-and-beam box frame which incorporates the continuous 2" X 4" studding of balloon framing.

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Land, will & equity records of Harford County
1858 Jennings & Herrick Map

CONTINUE ON SEPARATE SHEET IF NECESSARY

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	COUNTY
STATE	COUNTY

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE	
Wayne Nield, II, Historic Sites Surveyor	5/80
ORGANIZATION	DATE
Harford County Historic District Commission	838-6000 X207
STREET & NUMBER	TELEPHONE
45 South Main Street	
CITY OR TOWN	STATE
Bel Air	Maryland

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature, to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 Supplement.

The Survey and Inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

RETURN TO: Maryland Historical Trust
The Shaw House, 21 State Circle
Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 267-1438

7. Description

Continuation Sheet #1

and in its original state was a true one-and-one-half story log house with a one-down one-up floor plan. There was a kitchen wing on the north side that probably was original (see "Section B").

Examination of area "A" reveals that the main block of the house is constructed of massive logs (15" high and 6 1/2-7" thick on the average) with v-notched corners. The spaces between these thick logs are relatively narrow. In the widest spaces stones and mortar provide chinking while in others the spaces contain only a coarse mortar. In either case, the chinking is plastered and the logs show evidence of whitewash on the interior. The "outside" of the east wall shows whitewash too; however, the outside of the north wall does not. A second period of interior trim is evidenced by circular sawn laths fixed with cut nails and thick plaster. More than one period of paint is covered by at least two periods of wallpaper.

The ceiling in its original state consisted of the exposed joists and random width floorboards of the floor above, whitewashed. Those joists are 7" x 3 1/2", and there is a distance of 8' between the floorboards of the two stories.

The plan of this building was one-down / one-up with a lean-to kitchen. The principal room downstairs had doorways directly opposite each other in the middle bays. The south wall was lighted by windows on either side of the door. A modern partition obscures the interior chimney on the west end of the room. Test-holes suggest that there was a fireplace that was at one point filled-in. This room is 11'7" wide and 16'5" long.

The present stairs illustrated in the plan are not original. The exposed end pieces of the logs of the north wall in the stairwell (and possibly, the joist-slots in the northwest end of the plate log are evidence that these stairs were cut through later. The continuity of materials in the other three corners, however, and the space between the chimney and north wall suggest that this corner may have been the original location of a narrow (most likely "enclosed") string-stair.

The upper story of section "A" is characterized by log knee walls 40" high that were later raised to 60" by the addition of two more logs. The rafter notches and mortises for cable studs can still be seen in the original plate logs. The common rafter roof appears to have reused the materials of the earlier roof as the rafters of each truss bear the marks of earlier collars that were lapped-in and fixed with trunnels. One trunnel is still in place in the original east gable truss. These missing collars and the fact that the rafters are now mitered and nailed at the ridge suggest that the roof raising also changed the pitch.

The attic room also exhibits some evidence that the chimney was altered by reducing the size of the stack from a fireplace-flue to a stove-flue. Vertical

(continued)

7. Description

Continuation Sheet #2

nailers or remnants of bracing are on either side of the stack but are 14" wider than the present chimney with an uneven shift to the north side. A rather awkward diagonal connection is made at the ridge to connect this off-center stack to the centrally placed cap. From the outside it can be seen that the cap is considerably wider than the stack beneath it. It is presumed that the roof was raised at the time section "C" was added to the east end. Also at this time, this upper room was finished with lath and plaster (circular sawn materials) and a door was cut through the east gable connecting the room with the upper room of "C".

Section "B" - Kitchen

This lean-to has two periods to its growth and like the other rooms exhibits both hewn and machine technology in its fabric. It is a 16'5" X 11'4" room that along with the log portion provided half of the first floor space at one point. It does not appear to have had a second level and thus had a "cathedral" ceiling of sorts by the time it had its roof raised to meet the altered main block. Its present height along the kitchen's south wall is 13'13" (12' to original plate log) but decends to a height of 6'2" along the north wall.

Perhaps the most unusual or impressive feature of this construction is its framing. Opening up the west wall and north wall at the northwest corner suggests that there is a hewn post-and-beam frame but perhaps without a sill as there are tree-post studs. These posts are locust trees 5#6" thick that are only finished on the interior side to accommodate riven laths attached with cut nails. Most of the posts have rotted on the bottoms on the average of 25" above the ground and have been spliced with modern materials embedded in poured concrete. This fact and the absence of a sill suggests the strong possibility of "post-in-ground" construction, a very early method of construction not often found in residential structures*

The original side plates are only 66" above the ground and, like the end plate, are hewn. The roof consists of long continuous rafters lapped over these plates. The rafters are rough pieces, many of them still containing bark. These may not be the original rafters, however, since they stretch the distance between the north kitchen plate and the raised plate of the log wall. Random width nailers accommodated the roof covering which was presumably that of wooden shingles.

A single centrally located joist (acting really as a tie-beam) ties the north plate to the south wall, where it meets at a height of 6'. It does not interlock with the narrowly spaced logs but is toe-nailed into place with large cut nails.

There are some disturbing elements of this room which relate to the problem of whether or not it is original to the plan. It can be seen from the

- - -

(continued)

*Both original and added post-in-ground sheds are numerous in Southern Maryland's tobacco barns and survive as a technique well into this century.
See Calvert Co. survey & St. Marys City Com. files M.H.T.

7. Description

Continuation Sheet #3

inside of the west wall that there was a window in the upper part of the wall next to the log wall. It was enclosed by the clapboards that are beneath layers of both asbestos and aluminum siding. It is bisected on the outside by the stove-stack. That stack is obviously added but predates the time when the stairs were cut through this corner (awkward location for a stove!). This is not the original location of the stove-flue however, and the original location which one might expect to have been along the north wall has not been identified.

In looking at the log wall one can see the exposed joist ends of the second floor of "A." Above them vertically attached circular sawn laths suggest a revamping again presumably at the time of the roof raising. Mostly riven laths are found in the lower portion of the kitchen walls. One can also see that an original end log protrudes into this room in the southwest corner near the roof. It is an "unfinished" element which along with the absence of whitewash beneath the modern laths of the entire wall suggests that this log wall was never exposed to the exterior.

Section "C" - Frame Addition

Sometime, probably in the latter part of the 19th century, the house was increased in size by a 15'6" X 13' frame addition on the east end. It was one more room down and one up and gave the house an L-plan. There is a rubble wall full cellar underneath this section that was entered by a bulkhead in the middle of the north wall.

All of the construction materials in this wing are vertically sawn by machine with the exception of 4" X 6" hewn plates. Heavy posts (4" X 8") with top angle braces mortised into them and held by trunnels constitute a post-and-beam frame. 2" X 4" continuous studs, however, frame up the walls in the manner of balloon framing. The combination of these heavy hewn members with lighter materials might be read as a transitional framing technique.

History

Structural analysis of this building suggests that its oldest section belongs to the second quarter of the 19th century, at the earliest, and the third quarter of the century at the latest. The 1858 Jennings & Herrick Map of this area shows buildings west of Hickory crossroads on the road to Forrest Hill (Jarrettsville Road) just before the major northward curve and identifies the sites on the south side as "J. Kean" and D.W. Jones". Land record 8/243 confirms this placement. The map also shows a building directly opposite Jones on the north side of the road labeled "J. Doil"(sic. Doyle) Deed 5/39 (March 6, 1855) records the heirs of Daniel Jones, one of them being D. W. Jones. selling two acres "on the road" for \$275.00 to John Doyle three years before the map was published. That same deed indicates that Theodore Welch, an heir and one of the grantors occupied "the house and premises and that he had received the property from D.W. Jones who had in turn received it from Harvey S. Jones. Harvey received the parcel from his father Daniel whose will reads that Harvey S. should receive "the house

(Continued)

7. Description

Continuation Sheet #4

and lot lying over the main road next to Walter Billingsley..." (Will Book 6/173, 1848) Deed 18/263 dated May 11, 1835 shows the elder Daniel Jones acquiring three tracts, one of which is "Billingsleas Lot."

So, we are presented with a house constructed of such materials as massive logs, hewn timbers and riven lath standing across the road from the house believed to have been that of the Daniel Jones homestead. Only one structure is indicated here by both the 1858 and 1878 atlases. We know that Daniel gave his son Harvey a house "over the main road," that Harvey deeded this property to Daniel W., that he deeded to Theodore Welch and that he was living in a house in 1855 that he and the other heirs of Daniel Jones sold to J. Doyle. Again, that single structure on the north side of the road indicated on the 1858 map is identified as "J. Doil." The case for this house being the one which Daniel Jones willed to Harvey, which was occupied by T. Welch in 1855 and by John Doyle in 1858 seems strong.

There is a challenge to this conclusion. It comes from the story provided by an adjoining property owner Greg Henson that his uncle demolished a "log" house which stood where Mr. Henson's home now stands less than one hundred yards to the east on the same side of the road. That Mr. Henson's uncle was named "John W. Jones" appears to be coincidence, however, deeds 117/351 (May 7, 1906) and 5/359 (March 6, 1855) indicate that both properties were part of the two acres purchased by Doyle in 1855 and sold at auction in 1906 to settle the Doyle estate.

In Equity Case #6303 recorded in Liber 82/88 (March 12, 1906), in the matter of Jacob F. Doyle and wife vs. Thomas J. Doyle et.al., it is stated that the property John Doyle purchased from Harvey S. Jones et. al. in 1855 was at his death in 1860 two acres in size and improved by a dwelling (see attachment). The title search for this property and Mr. Hensons parcel both go back to deeds 585/112 (Dec. 28, 1961), 206/234 (Dec 9, 1927), 125/376 (Feb. 11, 1909), the public auction of 1906 and the Jones-Doyle deed recorded in 5/359 (March 6, 1855) always referring to a two acre parcel. It is clear that the two properties were part of the same two acre parcel at least from 1855 to 1927, if not 1961. The house with its pre-modern materials stands on the parcel received by Doyle from Harvey Jones and since both the 1858 and 1878 maps indicate but one structure in this vicinity one cannot help but conclude that the building demolished by John W. Jones was a post-1878 structure.

Assuming the oral report to be true, the possibility that the house which John W. Jones demolished was the Jones-Welch-Doyle house cannot be completely discounted although it is not likely. The exact construction date of the demolished house is not known, however, and there is no reason why it could not have been an 80 or 90 year old log house at the time of its destruction, which never appears in this research. Discounting the archival material altogether, the type of plan and construction seen in this building makes it seem highly unlikely that it was built after 1878.

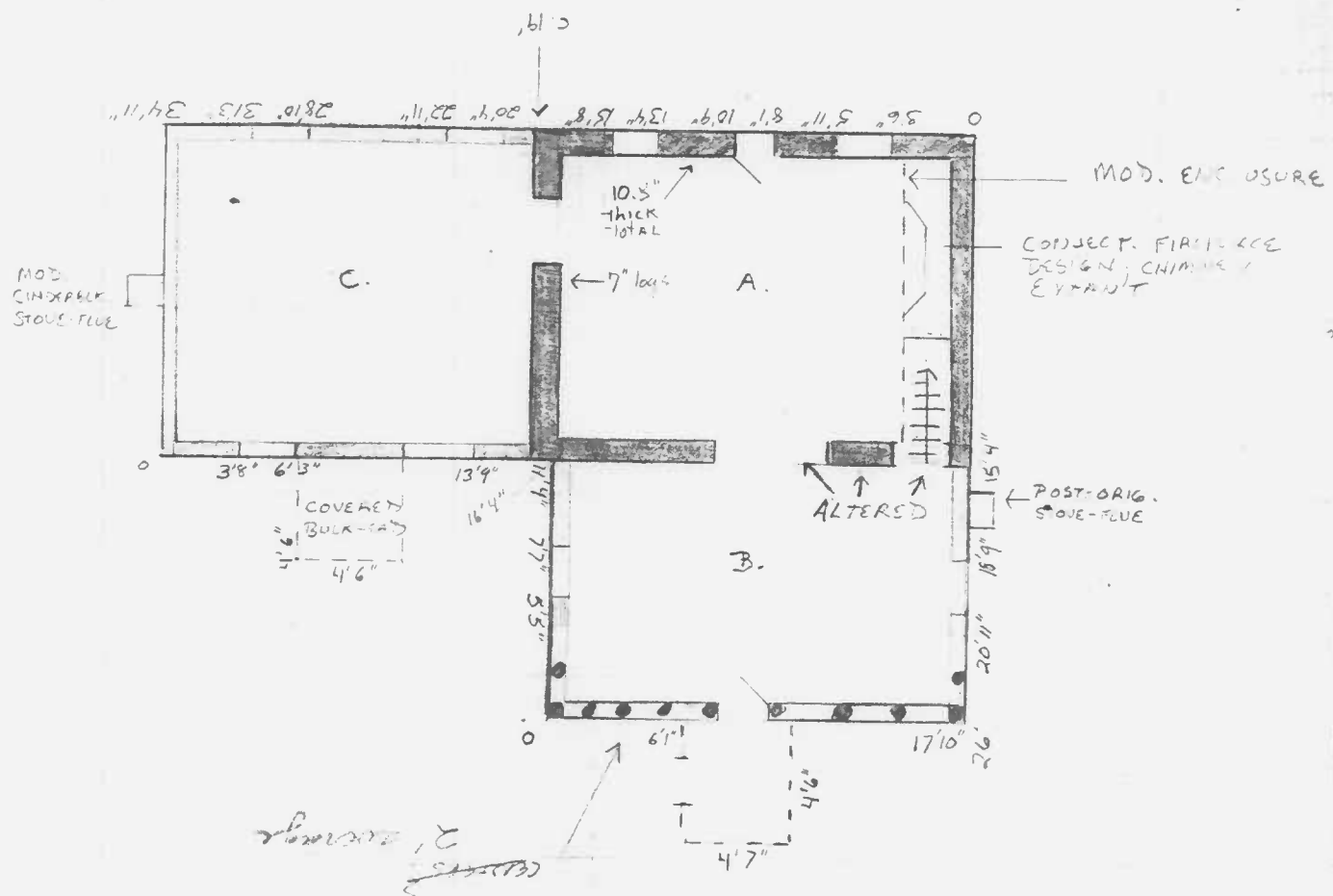
Jones-Welch-Doyle House
HA-1567

Addendum:

The Jones-Welch-Doyle house was razed on this Friday the 13th. It is now obvious that what the fire did not destroy, termites and moisture did and the building had no future.

Because of the owners co-operation the demolition was an "autopsy" of sorts and was geared to answering a few questions. Several observations were made:

1. Removal of the walls of section "B" and digging up of the foundation area showed that every post had rotted from at least 12" above the ground downward and there was no evidence of any sill. However, no positive evidence of post holes was observed either.
2. That same process identified the likely location of the original kitchen stove-flue. It was only 18" to 24" North of the modern stove flue. Earlier brick resting on stones in an area no larger than 2' square were seen adjacent to the foundation.
3. 6' above ground level on the South West corner the end of a side log was notched out to accomodate the original West plate of section "B".
4. Much brick rubble, presumably from the removed kitchen stove-flue, was found under the front (South) porch.
5. An enclosed fireplace was seen. The chimney was L-shaped with a flat shoulder on the South side. The condition of the mortar and bricks suggested that it had always been enclosed but may possibly have been repointed once.
6. The chimney cap appearing in the attached photos is a replacement cap and narrower than the original.
7. Nailers were seen in the North West corner next to the fireplace that would be appropriate for shelving in a stairs-closet.



TITLE SEARCH

HA-1567

JONES-WELCH-DOYLE HOUSE

1116/829	Mar 14, 1980	Grantor: Jas. Basilone & wife Grantee: Jon.W. Cairnes W. D. Wolbert
		Beginning... in center of Jarrettsville Road North 18-36-35 West 264.30 ft..... South 88-44-52 East 25 ft..... " 124 ft..... et. al. dimensions (plat attached for .091 ac.)
957/86	Aug 22, 1974	Grantor: M. Margaret Greene Grantee: J. Basilone parcel on north side of public road leading from Forrest Hill to Hickory Acreage: .784
955/854	Jul 26, 1974	Grantor: Wm. H. Bradshaw (deceased) Margaret Greene (representative) by virtue of will and Harford County Estate Docket 17/143 Being.....*
585/112	Dec 28, 1961	Grantor: Zero Inc. Grantee: Wm. H. Bradshaw *955/854 describes the Zero-Bradshaw transaction as "two off-conveyances totaling 1.068 A."
		585/112 states "2 acres ... on road leading from St. Ignatius Church to Forrest Hill."
213/35	Jun 22, 1929	Grantor: Lillie E. Stokes (widow) Grantee: Bernice L. Bradshaw \$1,000 mortgage on 2 acres; same description.
206/234	Oct 31, 1927	Grantor: Wm. M. Stokes et. al. Grantee: Lillie E. Stokes Wm. R. Stokes (deceased husband of Lillie E.) Wm. M. Stokes Marie Jenkins Bernice L. Atkinson Irma E. Green
		} Children
125/376	Feb 11, 1909	Grantor: Wm. E. Stuart & wife Grantee: Wm. Stokes

(continued)

Title Search
Jones-Welch-Doyle House
HA-1567

117/351	May 7, 1906	Grantor: Jos. W. Chamberlaine (trustee) Grantee: Wm. Stuart obtained by Stuart on this date for \$485.00 at public auction ordered by Circuit Court March 12, 1906 in Jacob F. Doyle & C. vs. Thos. J. Doyle
5/359	Mar 6, 1855	Grantor: Harvey S. Jones Grantee: Jon. Doyle Harvey Jones & wife Sarah B. Dan W. Jones & Sarah A. Theodore Welch & Ann to Jon. Doyle for \$275.00 "2 acres... on road from Roman Catholic Church ... now in possession of Theodore Welch... being part of land devised by Daniel Jones deceased to his son Harvey S. Jones and by him sold to the said Daniel W. Jones and in like manner sold by the said Daniel W. to the said Theodore Welch... the intent of this deed being to convey only so much of the said land so devised as is now enclosed with <u>the house and premises occupied by the said Welch.....</u> " Daniel Jones as grantee?
18/263	May 11, 1835	Grantor: Elizabeth Johnson Grantee: Daniel Jones for \$800.00 "parts of Bonds (Bouds) Lot, Bonds Addition and Billingsleas Lot... beginning at a stone marked No. 1 standing at a Cherry Tree, standing on the south side of the main road and running thence first southwest 48 perches to a stone, second south 25 west 55 1/2 perches to the beginning of Bonds Lot, third south 17 1/2 west 54 perches to a stone set up by _____ (commission?) at the end of the first line of Bonds Lot aforesaid, then fourth, south 24 3/4 west 130 perches to a stone set up by _____ at the end.
		etc. (see xerox)
23/293	Apr 11, 1840	ie. recorded Elizabeth Johnson/ Grantor Daniel Jones / Grantee Same description with some changes ie. standing on south side of "main road leading from Catholic Church to Coopstown" and minor dimensions "... Billingsleas Lot, conveyed by Walter Billingsley to Th ? Johnson..."

(continued)

Title Search
Jones-Welch-Doyle House
HA-1567

25/43	May 7, 1841	Grantor: Mary & Sophia Gordon Grantee: Daniel Jones - land adjacent Jones formerly belonging to James Austin on the southwest side of main road from Catholic Church to Coopstown called part of "Billingsleas Lot Corrected" - touching on "Friendship" - 10 1/2 acres
36/23	Dec 15, 1849	Grantor: Joshua Jones Grantee: Daniel Jones "Billingsleas Lot Corrected"... as willed to me by my father, Daniel Jones, deceased, was conveyed to him by Mary Gordon... the main road leading from Hickory Tavern to Cooptown marked "C" on the plat..

Daniel Jones (grantee)

6/230 - 1823, 50 ac called ? ?

16/23 - 1834, 1/6 of Nova Scotia (of Daul Weeks)

BOND
?
18/263 - 1836, parts of Bonds Lot, Bonds Addition and Billingsleas Lot
(south side of main road)

23/295 - 1841 "

25/43 1842, land adj Jones on road from Catholic Church

29/139 1843, "Arabia Petna"

{ 37/259 1851, "

{ 37/261 "

8/243 (1857 Dan. W.)

Kearns House?

Will Records

Daniel Jones 1848 WB 6/173

leaves "kinswoman Martha Weeks" \$300 and
"black child Georg Henry" born April 7, 1844 and to be
freed at age 21

- daughters Sarah Ann receive services of George H.
 Rebecca Charlotte }

sons Daniel W.
 Harvey S.
 Joshua W.

- leaves to Harvey S. "the house and lott lying over the main
road next to Walter Billingsley and" Deed 5/359
states Harvey S. deeded this property to Dan W. who deeded it to
Theodore Welch who resided there in 1833.

Daniel W. 1908 - WB 14/78

- wife Mary and eight children:

William
John
Elizabeth
Daniel
Traver
Hugh
Nicholas
Price

Jones-Welch-Doyle House
HA-1567

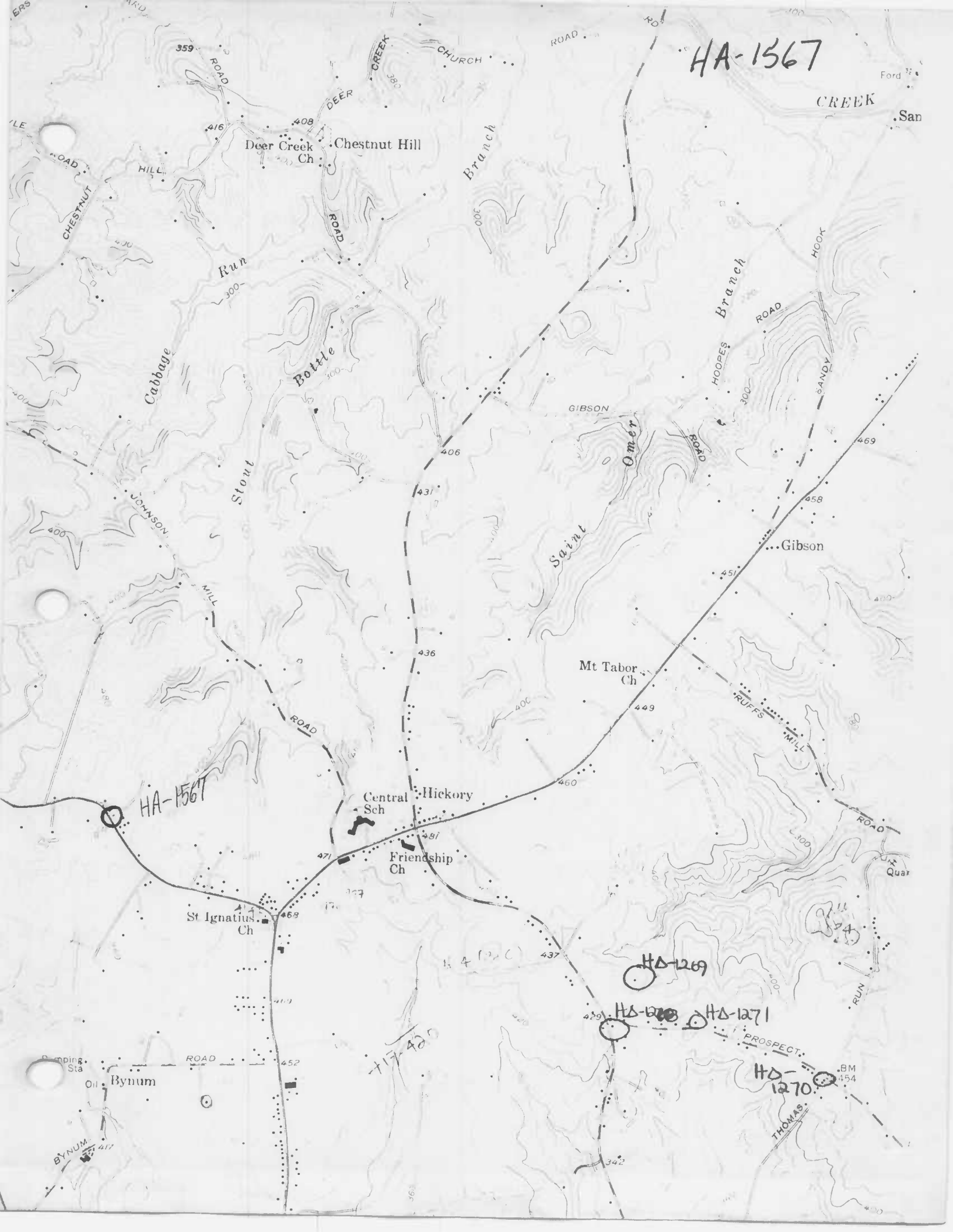
Equity Cases

Doyle #6303, R-18 - 82/88
#4193, K-64

Jones	121, A-26	1823 Daniel & Rebecca
		1/388
	424, B-24	5/439 Nova Scotia
	898, C-59	divorce
	5028 M-119	50/291
	5503 O-56	

Equity Case #6303 recorded in Liber 82/88

In a Bill of Complaint filed by Jacob F. Doyle and wife vs. Thos. J. Doyle et. al. in is stated that l. late Jon. Doyle possessed of





HA-1567

Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Maryland
Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
North elevation



HA-1567

Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Maryland
Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
West kitchen wall



HA-1567

Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Md.

Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
original east wall logs



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Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Md.
Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
detail of roof framing;
pegged collar beams



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Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Md.

Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
original east wall logs



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Jones-Welch-Doyle House
near Forest Hill, Md.
Wayne L. Nield II 7/80
original north plate and
raised roof line